

## What Will Happen to Havana.

Descriptions of famous bombardments in modern warfare. To be published in the Sunday Herald.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

# THE SALT LAKE HERALD

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1898

## The Land of the Dons.

Some interesting and instructive facts concerning the kingdom of Spain. Will appear in the Sunday Herald.

NUMBER 145

## SPAIN SENDS MINISTER WOODFORD HOME AND OUR FLEET BLOCKADES HAVANA

This Last Act of Spain Makes War a Reality.

UNCLE SAM HAS TAKEN THE TRICK

Onus of Creating a Breach in Relations Placed Upon Spain.

Spanish Government Handed Minister Woodford His Passports Before He Had An Opportunity to Present the Ultimatum, Saying It Regarded Its Withdrawal of Minister Polo As An Act Terminating Diplomatic Negotiations.

Washington, April 21.—War between the United States and Spain is a fact, though not officially declared so by congress.

The stirring events of yesterday, were succeeded today with rapidity by others of equal importance, culminating in the afternoon in orders for the departure of the North Atlantic squadron for Havana. This practically is an act of war, so that the war between this country and Spain may fairly be said to date from today, April 21, 1898.

Two minutes after the opening of the state department this morning came word from Minister Woodford that the Spanish government had anticipated and prevented his intention to present the president's ultimatum, and he had asked for his passports. The administration in a public statement announced that it regarded the action of the Spanish government as rendering unnecessary further diplomatic action on the part of the United States and further stated that it regarded the action adopted by Spain as placing the onus upon that country the responsibility for the breach of friendly relations.

WOODFORD'S ACTION.

Minister Woodford's action during the day, as reported to the state department in a late telegram, indicated that he was following a carefully prepared program, showing that it was not his intention to accept the expressed intention of our government to continue Mr. Woodford as a medium of communication until Saturday noon.

IN BRITISH HANDS.

Mr. Woodford also announced that he had instructed Consul General Bowdler at Barcelona, to call upon all American consuls to withdraw. He further stated he had informed the Spanish government, after asking for his passports, that he had placed the American legation in Madrid and American interests in Spain generally in the hands of the British embassy.

The ambassador, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, is not at present in Madrid, so American interests will be confined to the British charge, Sir George G. Bonham, Bart.

To all intents and purposes, this leaves the state department from further negotiations as to Cuba save those relating to privateering, neutrality observance and the like.

It was found necessary to frame a notice to the powers of the intention of our government to establish a blockade of Havana—a notification required by international law.

"WE'VE TAKEN THE TRICK."

Senator Davis' Remark After Hearing the Madrid News.

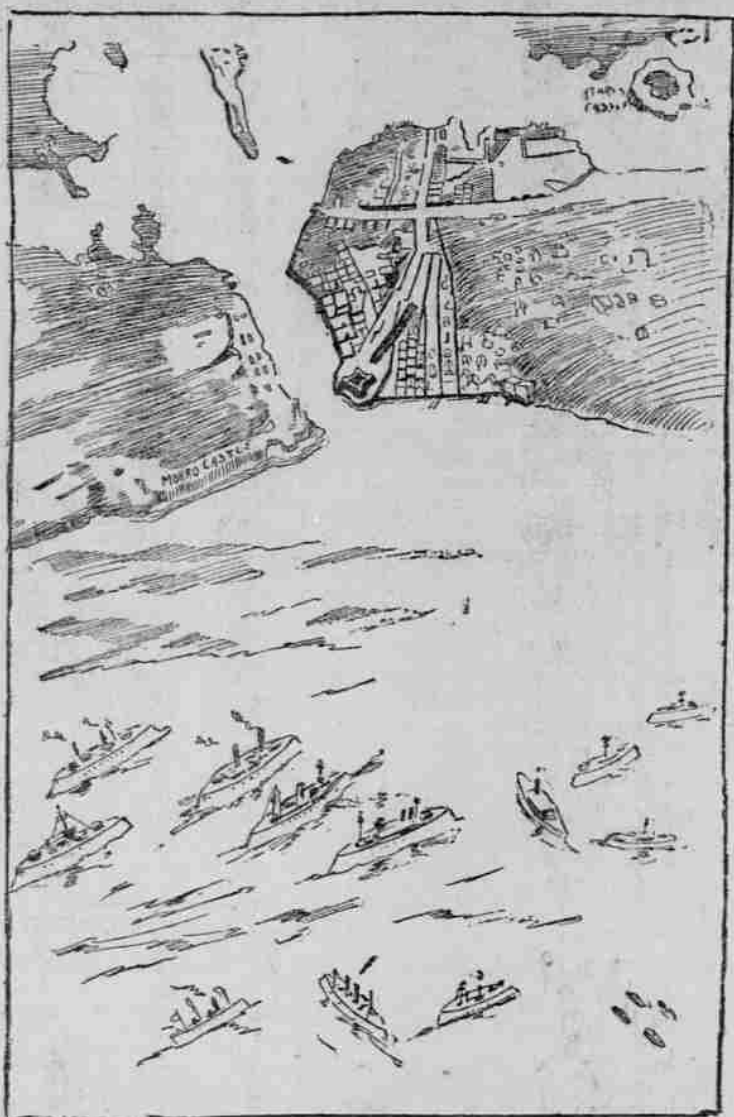
Washington, April 21.—Diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain are at an end. It is expected that from now on, events will move with amazing rapidity up to the climax of actual war. Assistant Secretary of State Day early today received a cablegram from Minister Woodford, at Madrid, stating that he had been handed his passports, and had been notified that official relations between the United States and Spain were ended.

His cablegram said that he had been given his passports before he had an opportunity to present the ultimatum transmitted to him for submission to the Spanish government, the delivery of the ultimatum to Minister Polo having been accepted by the Spanish government as a formal announcement on our part.

Judge Day at once hurried to the White House, where he found President McKinley about to enter a carriage to take Mrs. McKinley to the railroad station, where he intended to see her off on a short trip to New York. The news that diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain were formally at an end was so important that the president bade a hasty goodby to his wife on the White House portico, and repaired immediately to the upstairs part of the house, where he and Judge Day held a conference, the result of which was the dispatch of Secretary Porter to the capitol, to communicate the news to the senate committee on foreign relations, and also to leading members of the house. It is presumed that this was done in order to facilitate any action deemed necessary by congress.

By a hasty summons, Senator Davis of Minnesota, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, a member of the committee, Senator Allison of Iowa, a leader in that body, and others joined the conference, further than to authorize the statement that a public announcement would be made later in the day. Chairman Davis, of the senate foreign relations committee, was laconic, and not explicit, simply remarking: "We've taken the trick."

Asked specifically regarding the handing of his passports to Minister Woodford, he said that the delivery



HOW THE AMERICAN FLEET WILL BLOCKADE HAVANA TODAY.

## NOW FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Final Legislation By the Senate Clears the Way For the President to Make the Call.

Washington, April 21.—The army bill which passed the senate today, contains fourteen sections, which may be summarized as follows:  
Section 1 provides that all able bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 shall constitute the national forces.  
Section 2 defines the regular army and the volunteer forces, comprising the land forces.  
Section 3 further defines the regular army; provides also that the president may authorize the secretary of war to organize companies, troops, battalions or regiments possessing special qualifications from the nation at large, under such rules and regulations, including the appointment of the officers thereof, as may be prescribed by the secretary of war.

Section 4 provides that the volunteer army shall be maintained only during the existence of war or while war is imminent and shall be organized only upon the authorization of congress; provides also that enlistments shall be for a term of three years, unless sooner terminated, and that all volunteers shall be discharged upon the accomplishment of the purpose for which they enlisted; provided, further, that existing organizations of the state militia, may, at their discretion, be turned into service for a term of one year.

(This latter proviso was inserted as a senate amendment.)  
Section 5 provides for enlistment following the president's proclamation stating the number of men required, under regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of war, and provides, also, that as far as practicable, the volunteer army shall be taken from the several states and territories in proportion to their population.

Section 6 provides that the regulations of the regular army shall apply to the volunteers and also provides that the regimental and company officers shall be appointed by the governors of the states organizing the volunteers, subject to such examination as to fitness and capacity as they may prescribe; provides also that each regiment shall have two surgeons and two assistant surgeons.

Section 7 provides for recruiting to maintain the maximum strength of volunteer organizations.

Section 8 provides for certification to the pension office of all records of volunteer organizations.

Section 9 provides for the three battalion organization.

Section 10 enumerates the officers who shall compose the staffs of corps, division and brigade commanders; provides also that the same shall be appointed by the president, by and with the consent of the senate and may be drawn from the volunteer army or the regular army.

Section 11 authorizes the appointment of one major general for each corps and division, one brigadier general for each brigade to be selected from regular army or volunteers, and provides that such officers so appointed from the regular army may retain the rank so conferred.

Section 12 provides that regular army and volunteer officers and men shall be on the same footing as to pay, pensions, etc.

Section 13 authorizes the president to commission one regular army officer in each volunteer regiment.

Section 14 provides for military boards and court martial to examine as to capacity, qualification and conduct of officers of the volunteer army and for the discharge of those adversely passed upon.

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of the ultimatum to the Spanish legation here had served all purposes.

Senator Cullom of Illinois, of the foreign relations committee, was at this conference also, and at 11 o'clock on leaving the White House said that the handing of the passports to Minister Woodford constituted the Spanish reply and ended all peaceful relations. While an effort might be made in congress to make a formal declaration of war there was no occasion for it, and in his opinion there probably would be none.

He added: "There is enough of a state of war now existing." Everything now, he suggested, would go ahead without preliminary action of a declaration of war by congress. The next step, he said would be to call out the troops.

The president did not indicate to the senators and members of the house with whom he talked today that he considered a declaration of war necessary and it is with that he has been advised by some of those on whose advice he most relies that no declaration is necessary. One of the leading senators considered that the congressional resolutions and the ultimatum sent to Spain are all that is necessary to give notice to the world that a state of war exists, while others hold that a man-

Sampson's Ships Given First Chance For Glory.

IN SIGHT OF MORRO CASTLE TOMORROW

Strong Probabilities That Fleet Left Key West This Morning.

In Case the Spanish Fleet Sails For Cuba, the Blockade Will Likely Be Abandoned and the Fleet Will Give Battle to the Dons—Grave Fears For the Oregon—Additions to the Navy—Revenue Cutters—War News Received With Gravity.

Washington, April 21.—Mr. Woodford's telegram resulted in the calling of a special cabinet meeting to arrange an outline for a plan of campaign, or rather to determine how to begin the execution of the plan of campaign already prepared by the strategic boards of the army and navy department. The result was the immediate order for the Atlantic squadron to begin the blockade of Havana. How much further than this the cabinet progressed in its deliberations it is not possible to say, for the obvious reason that the time has now come when the interests of the government require that the movements of the ships and troops should be guarded with the greatest care from undue publicity. In order to prevent the enemy from taking advantage of information, the North Atlantic squadron, under Captain Sampson's command, is a splendid array of line vessels, and this force is quite competent to blockade all the ports in Cuba, or, at least, all of the ports connecting by rail with Havana, and so likely to be used to supply that place in the event of siege with food and munitions of war. This statement is to be taken with the understanding that it does not contemplate the coming to Cuban waters of the Spanish fleet. In such case, however, the probable policy would be to abandon the blockade and force the Spanish fleet to battle.

ADDITIONS TO NAVY.

The navy department today, aside from giving the orders to the squadron, continued the work of adding to the navy, and purchased another ship at Norfolk as a tender, a sloop, and some small yachts. The news of the actual beginning of war was received with gravity at the department, and there were many speculations as to the destination of the Spanish squadron.

FEARS FOR THE OREGON.

One suggestion was that it is heading to cut off the line of supply Oregon now on its way from the Pacific coast round to join Captain Sampson's command. There is also some fear that the Oregon may be taken at an unfair advantage, without knowledge of the existence of war, by the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Temeira, which is now lying at Buenos Ayres. Possibly with a view of avoiding a conflict in the Straits of Magellan, where she would be at a disadvantage, the Oregon has been ordered to go around Cape Horn.

THE REVENUE CUTTERS.

Relative to the news that comes from Chicago that the three revenue cutters on the lakes cannot be availed of for naval purposes, it is said at the navy department that the department had some time ago abandoned the idea of using these craft, owing to the difficulty of putting them out to the Atlantic seaboard.

It was, however, denied that any international obstacle had been encountered in the shape of a notice from the Canadian government that the passage of the ships would not be permitted.

The little Bancroft, now at Boston, has been placed under command of Captain J. Over, who will meet the ship at Norfolk within a few days and take it to F. F. West.

In the war department many orders flew to and fro, relative to the construction of troops in the south and Secretary Alger was several times in consultation with the president, resulting in the department's decision to call 100,000 volunteers as soon as congress passes the necessary legislation.

At about 4:45 o'clock this afternoon the president had a brief conference with the attorney general, Secretary Long and Assistant Secretaries Day and Adee. Telegrams were received and others presumably sent, but their purport was not disclosed. At 5:15 the president joined Secretary Long in a short walk.

THEY SHOULD BE STOPPED.

For several days and especially today, the secretary of the treasury has received a large number of telegrams from collectors of customs at ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, stating that ships were being laden for Cuban ports.

Large shipments of mules were being made from southern ports and beef and pork from those further north. The question as to whether these vessels should be permitted to sail was referred to the attorney general and his opinion was that, pending the passage of the bill, there is all likelihood of articles of this character, this government should not interfere.

TO SAIL AT SUNRISE.

Sampson's Fleet With Steam Up and Ready to Go.

Key West, April 21.—At 12 o'clock this noon the recall guns boomed from the fleet, ordering all the officers and men who went ashore to rejoin their ships forthwith. At nightfall, however, there had been no movement of the fleet and there is all likelihood of any before morning, as the Cincinnati and the Marblehead have been ordered to the docks to take on coal and water.

Rumors that sailing orders had been received were almost throughout the afternoon, but no official confirmation of them could be obtained. The matter of fact manner with which the highest officials accepted the newspaper bulletins to this effect indicated that authoritative information, if not instructions had come from Washington.

## STILL HOAXING THE PUBLIC.

How a Contemporary Makes Itself the Laughing Stock of the Town.

The Herald yesterday casually pointed out that the Salt Lake Tribune was engaged in exposing the falsity of its own war news reports and that its war correspondent had been unhorsed by collision with its own bulletin board. Any decent paper would have promptly apologized to the public for such an infamous imposition as the Tribune's ridiculous yarn concerning the signing of the Cuban resolutions by the president, but our contemporary is not decent. It concedes to the public no rights that the fakir is bound to respect, and bolstered up its original falsehoods with a fabrication tenfold more brazen and idiotic than the original romance. When it announced, yesterday morning, under flaring headlines, that the president's ultimatum had been sent to Minister Woodford on Tuesday, and that the minister had cabled back the announcement that he had actually presented it to the Spanish government, the ancient and dishonorable fakir became the laughing stock of the public, for everyone learned from The Herald that the ultimatum had not been presented, and probably would not be presented at all.

This morning it will be the painful duty of the Tribune to publish the official signed statement of Secretary Sherman, which convicts it of lying like a pirate, and inflicting a stupendous hoax upon the public.

In the line of fakirs, the Tribune is the warmest thing in the state. It has not only signed a joint resolution by congress, without the knowledge of the president, but it has actually delivered to the Spanish government the ultimatum that Minister Woodford was unable to present. It is now feared that it may sign a treaty of peace before war has been declared, and thus defeat the liberation of Cuba. Its recent record merely adds to the accumulating evidence that its news reports are ridiculously unreliable, and that The Herald is the only source of accurate information concerning the war. Having utterly failed in its silly efforts to deprive the people of Ogden and other towns of the war news, having made no effort to compete with The Herald, even with the Desert News, in supplying the public with news bulletins, and having been convicted of hoaxing its readers, it should now retire from the field, as gracefully as it can, and devote its attention exclusively to weather reports and obituaries.

The following special dispatch, received from The Herald's Washington correspondent last evening, merely supplies additional proof of the Tribune's inaccuracy, and raises the suspicion that its alleged "specials" are manufactured by the office boy:

Washington, April 21.—Any statement to the effect that the act of intervention and the ultimatum were signed by President McKinley last Tuesday night, and that only the cabinet officers knew of these signatures, is a plain, unvarnished falsehood, not only wholly without truth, but without even the appearance of verity. President McKinley signed the congressional resolutions at 11:24 p. m., on Wednesday, in the presence of several members of the cabinet, and, a moment later, Private Secretary Porter announced this fact to 40 newspaper men, including The Herald correspondent, together with the statement that the president had also approved the draft of the note to Woodford, commonly known as the ultimatum. This draft was not completed by Assistant Secretary Day and signed by Secretary Sherman until Wednesday morning. They were presented to the president shortly before 11:30 a. m., on Wednesday. Soon afterward the ultimatum and resolutions were cabled to Woodford at Madrid, direct from the White House wire. Members of the cabinet, speaking to The Herald correspondent this afternoon, denied in unmistakable language that either the letter or resolutions were signed Tuesday, or any communication whatever had with Spain on the subject that night. The report was simply a sample of the yellowest of yellow newspaper work.

## ALL READY FOR THE CALL TO WAR

National Guard to Furnish 100,000 Volunteers.

QUOTAS OF THE WESTERN STATES

Utah, 340; Idaho, 186; Montana, 419; Wyoming, 189; Colorado, 1,059.

War Department's Intention to Concentrate No Less Than 80,000 Men at the Gulf Ports Within the Next Ten Days, Ready For Embarkation to Cuba—An Army at Chickamauga Park—War Preparations.

Washington, April 21.—With the actual beginning of war, military and naval preparations were vastly stimulated today. The navy bought a ship and a number of yachts. It secured some more material for guns, and renewed orders for haste in the construction of troops in the south and Secretary Alger was several times in consultation with the president, resulting in the department's decision to call 100,000 volunteers as soon as congress passes the necessary legislation.

At about 4:45 o'clock this afternoon the president had a brief conference with the attorney general, Secretary Long and Assistant Secretaries Day and Adee. Telegrams were received and others presumably sent, but their purport was not disclosed. At 5:15 the president joined Secretary Long in a short walk.

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## THE HERALD BULLETIN.

PAGE ONE. Woodford Given His Passports. Havana to Be Bombarded. Spain Declares War. War Preparations.

PAGE TWO. Change In the Cabinet. Iron Coppy Minerals. Ogden Waterworks Case. The Mining Congress. J. R. Morris' Trial Set For April 29.

PAGE THREE. Editorial. Blanco's Defiant Manifesto. Senate Passed Army Bill.

PAGE SIX. State News. Events In Wall Street. Changes at the Theatre. Utah Will Send 340 Soldiers. Opening of Uintah Reservation.

PAGE SEVEN. Events In Wall Street.

PAGE EIGHT. Changes at the Theatre. Utah Will Send 340 Soldiers. Opening of Uintah Reservation.

PAGE NINE. Events In Wall Street.

PAGE TEN. Changes at the Theatre. Utah Will Send 340 Soldiers. Opening of Uintah Reservation.

PAGE ELEVEN. Events In Wall Street.

PAGE TWELVE. Changes at the Theatre. Utah Will Send 340 Soldiers. Opening of Uintah Reservation.

PAGE THIRTEEN. Events In Wall Street.

PAGE FOURTEEN. Changes at the Theatre. Utah Will Send 340 Soldiers. Opening of Uintah Reservation.

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PAGE TWENTY ONE. Events In Wall Street.

PAGE TWENTY TWO. Changes at the Theatre. Utah Will Send 340 Soldiers. Opening of Uintah Reservation.

PAGE TWENTY THREE. Events In Wall Street.

PAGE TWENTY FOUR. Changes at the Theatre. Utah Will Send 340 Soldiers. Opening of Uintah Reservation.

PAGE TWENTY FIVE. Events In Wall Street.

## SPAIN'S FIRST IN DECLARATION

Plain War Written In the Note to Woodford.

AMERICA MUST BE RESISTED

Declaration of All Parties In the Spanish Cortes.

Minister of Foreign Affairs In the Senate Declared That Relations With the United States Were Broken Off—Long Pent-up Feelings of Spaniards Break Out In Demonstrations On Departure of General Woodford For France.

Madrid, April 21, 11:15 a. m.—The ultimatum of the United States was received early this morning in English. The Spanish government immediately broke diplomatic relations with the United States, notifying the United States minister before he was able to present any note.

The following is the text of the note received this morning by General Woodford from Senor Gullon, minister of foreign affairs:

"Dear Sir: In compliance with a painful duty, I have the honor to inform you that there has been sanctioned by the president of the republic, a resolution of both chambers of the United States which denies the legitimate sovereignty of Spain and threatens armed intervention in Cuba, which is equivalent to a declaration of war. The government of her majesty has ordered her minister to return without loss of time from North American territory, together with all the personnel of the legation. By this act the diplomatic relations heretofore existing between the two countries and all official communications between their respective representatives are severed. I am obliged thus to inform you, so that you may make such arrangements as you think fit. I beg your excellency to acknowledge receipt of this note at such time as you deem proper. Taking this opportunity to refer to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration."

(Signed) "P. GULLON." Thereupon General Woodford at his request was handed his passport.

WOODFORD'S DEPARTURE.

Explosion of Pent-up Feelings at the Railway Station.

Madrid, April 21.—4:30 p. m.—General Woodford arrived at the station about a quarter of an hour in advance of the hour at which the train was scheduled to leave. The train started half an hour late, and during the interval Mr. Woodford conversed with the representatives of the foreign press and a number of friends.

An immense crowd gathered at the station, composed of all classes. A strong force of police and civil guards maintained order, while the crowd moved a large number of private detectives. A detachment of civil guards accompanied General Woodford to the frontier station, where the minister maintained his usual calmness, but looked worn and fatigued.

5:30 p. m.—When the crowd was thickest about him, General Woodford forced his way through and, approaching Colonel Moret, the chief of police, shook hands with him cordially, thanking him for his kindness and zeal in guarding the minister's person. He then turned to his (General Woodford's) residence for so many months.

When General Woodford took his seat in the train, there was a stir among the spectators, who rushed toward the window carriage. The minister sat dignified. Senor Angulo, the civil governor of Madrid, his gigantic figure rising above the shoulders above the crowd, in a stentorian voice raised a cheer, which was thrice responded to by the crowd.

"Viva España!" resounded throughout the station until the train was fairly outside. This was not meant as a kindly farewell, but was an explosion of long pent-up feeling.

Outside the station, Senor Angulo addressed the crowd, counselling calmness and confidence in the government, which he said would safeguard the honor of Spain.

The English flag is now flying over the American legation, which is still guarded by police.

NO FORMAL DECLARATION.

Spain's Action Yesterday Is Equivalent to War.

Madrid, April 21.—10 a. m.—The newspapers of this city print highly colored accounts of how General Woodford was handed his passport, and of the circumstances in the case were as cabled to the Associated Press. The Spanish government, having received the text of the ultimatum of the United States from its own sources, did not wait for the United States minister to present the ultimatum, but sent him his passports.

It is not expected that there will be any formal declaration of war, as Spain's action today is considered as such, and hostilities may be begun immediately. Both nations, however, may strike their own people and to all neutrals what is termed "the notification of war."

A semi-official note issued this afternoon says the Spanish government, having received the ultimatum of the president of the United States, considers that the document constitutes a declaration of war against Spain, and that the proper course is to accept it as such, and to make no further reply before opening hostilities.

In the meantime the Spanish authorities have placed their possessions in a state of defense and their fleet is already on its way to meet that of the United States.

AMERICA MUST BE RESISTED.

Declaration of All Parties In the Lower Cortes.

Madrid, April 21, 4:35 p. m.—At the outset of the proceedings in the congress (lower house of the cortes), the president Marquis Vega d'Armijo, urged the necessity of the quickest possible organization of the house to enable us to defend the honor and flag of our country.

The chamber commenced forthwith the election of committees and it is believed that the work of organization will be completed by Saturday.

In the lobbies, deputies of all parties were unanimous in saying that America must be resisted a toute outrance (to the utmost).

4:30 p. m.—At this afternoon's cabinet council, Senor Sagasta addressed the queen regent thus: "In this solemn moment, when the first